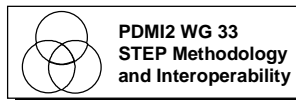


“Modularization Approaches: A Critical Assessment”

Summary of the joint PDMI2-WG33, DIN/NAM 96.4.4
Meeting, Henef / Stadt Blankenberg,
02. - 03. March 1998



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Objectives of the Meeting

Participants

- o Bernd Ingenbleek, CONCAD GmbH
- o Richard Junge, CAAD - TU München
- o Günter Staub, RPK - University of Karlsruhe
- o Max Ungerer, ProSTEP GmbH

Objectives

- o technical meeting to review and assess the different modularization approaches / modularization proposals
- o develop a position with regard to the agreement / disagreement with the approaches from the viewpoint of DIN/NAM 96.4, PDMI2, IAI
- o develop a strategic plan which supports the proposed position

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Relevant Groups of Persons / Roles

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- ➡ **Standards developers**
 - o task to develop the data models which are subject to standardisation
 - o e.g., STEP APs
- ➡ **Software vendors**
 - o implements the standard data models
 - o offers the implementations to specific end-users and/or to the market
 - o maintains the implementation
- ➡ **End-users**
 - o uses the implementation to do their business
- ➡ **Funding organizations**
 - o identifies voids which lead to the development of standards
 - o provides the money necessary to develop standards

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End Users Expectations (with respect to Modularization Approaches)

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- ➡ **Exchangeability of AP implementations**
 - o independent from software vendors
 - o “plug’n play” AP implementations
- ➡ **Save investments**
 - o extensions of (already owned) implementations without loss of investments
- ➡ **Reduce “time to market” for AP implementations**
- ➡ **Improve quality of AP implementations**
- ➡ **Cooperative use of multiple APs (or parts of them)**
 - o interoperability of AP implementations

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Software Vendor Expectations

(with respect to Modularization Approaches)

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- ➡ **Ease the implementation of APs**
- ➡ **Maximise the reuse of code written for one AP within the implementation of another AP**
- ➡ **Increase understandability of APs content**
- ➡ **Handle complexity of APs**
 - encapsulation, adequate structuring mechanisms, ...
- ➡ **Support of harmonization efforts**
 - no different solutions for same/similar requirements in different APs
- ➡ **Minimise redundant test and implementation efforts**
- ➡ **Save investments**
 - approach should be on the migration path from the status quo to the future SC4 data architecture

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AP Developers Expectations

(with respect to Modularization Approaches)

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- ➡ **Manage complexity of AP development**
- ➡ **Reduce time to standards development**
- ➡ **Reuse of common and general “models”**
 - no need for documentation duplication of same / similar requirements
- ➡ **Ease the understanding of the content of “alien APs”**
- ➡ **Support of harmonisation efforts**
- ➡ **“Plug’n play” of data models**
- ➡ **Reduce redundant qualification and interpretation**
- ➡ **Guidance for identification and scoping of modules, developing moduls, and developing APs using modules**
- ➡ **smoother and faster standardization procedure**

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Funding Org. Expectations (with respect to Modularization Approaches)

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- ➡ **Reduce costs for standards development**
- ➡ **Reduce “time to market” for APs**
- ➡ **Ease the efforts necessary for harmonisation**
- ➡ **Save investments**
 - approach should be on the migration path from the status quo to the future SC4 data architecture

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General Expectations

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- ➡ **Advantages of a modular approach with respect to the status quo should be clearly visible**
- ➡ **Do not “generate” expectations which could not be satisfied later on**
- ➡ **Approach should be tested on a broad basis**
 - not only one AP in one application realm
 - wide applicability of the approach must be ensured before “standardisation” of the approach
- ➡ **Enable a smooth, stepwise encapsulation of a module**
 - choose your own appropriate level of detail when looking at a module

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Modularization Approaches

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☞ **STEP AICs**

☞ **PDES Inc modularization approach**

☞ **Building block approach (“ship domain”)**

☞ **IAI architecture (“building and construction domain”)**

- core model, independent resources, domain models
- core model has a three layer architecture
- domains models can be regarded as “midi-sized” APs
 - » scope according to functionality of existing application systems
 - » derived by specialisation of the core model
- similar approach for domain model development as found in STEP today for AP development
- no explicit module concept available

☞ **Other approaches**

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STEP AICs

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☞ **Characteristics**

- traditional STEP approach since several years
- reflects the common usage of IR constructs in multiple application contexts
- incidental overlaps between two or more APs may lead to the development of an AIC

☞ **Assessment of the Approach**

- the reuse thinking in principle available - realization is poor
- standard in the near future
- only little acceptance
- (almost) nobody feels to be responsible for the development of AICs
- no requirements (as in APs), no mapping table, only the “solution” to the requirements
- no planning beforehand
- no hierarchical module usage structure (except AIC 511)

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Building Block Approach

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Characteristics

- tool to organize distributed, concurrent data modelling efforts
- enable the planning of the scope and content of the shipbuilding suite of APs
- ensure the interoperability between the shipbuilding suite of APs
- Import- Export- and Schema, BB-Hierarchy
- Cookbook available ("how to ...")
- domain oriented approach

Assessment of the Approach

- efficient transition from AP planning to the ARM development
- within a AP, modules are not longer visible
- no support of the AP development team for mapping table development, AIM development, ...
- (expected to) support interoperability between shipbuilding APs

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Overview

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AMs include a harmonized set of requirements, which is lacking in AICs today ($AM \approx AIC + ARM + MT$)

- it has (almost) all the components of an AP
- (new) APs are created using a well-defined set of AMs

Basic objectives of AICs and AMs are quite similar

- Modules: "next Generation AICs"

Requirement for normative EXPRESS ARMs in a module

- allows use of EXPRESS-X capabilities

Compatible with and enforces the AP Interoperability activities

Requires a new set of methods documents

Driver of the approach: AP203 is lacking functionality

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Assessment of the PDES Inc. Approach

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- ➡ Lots of (yet) unresolved issues identified
- ➡ only a few methods documents available up to now
- ➡ no proof of concept available, no proof of STEP wide applicability - limited to AP203 scope
- ➡ No framework for identification of AMs, scoping the AMs available
- ➡ High risk of adapting/standardizing now an approach which is not technically sound and limited in scope
- ➡ Questionable, if the number of ISO documents for modules to be produced and maintained practical for ISO?

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Proposal for Supporting Activities

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- 1 ○ continuation of PDES Inc. efforts
 - » experimental work in the scope of AP203
 - 2 ○ analysing existing APs, identify candidate modules, try to find the nature of modules
 - » experimental, inductive work in the scope of STEP (SC4?)
 - 3 ○ conceptual work on guidelines & framework(s) for module identification, module scoping, module development, module usage, extensions to STEP base technologies (EXPRESS, ...)
 - » deductive work
- consolidation of the results
 - **no mandatory usage of the approach until all activities are successful applied in several, different cases**
 - activities can be further supported by
 - » AP212/214 harmonization results,
 - » Yoshikawa work on STEP Framework,
 - » WG3 "Open Technical Forum",
 - » Ship Building BB Approach

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